



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 3RD, 1900.

NUMBER 14

**WILSON, SONS & CO.,  
(LIMITED)**  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

#### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

**COT.**—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depots at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
K. &c.

**COT.**—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters—slidts.

Balloons supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata Rosario and Las Palmas.

**HAMPSHIRE & CO.**  
80, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI  
RIO DE JANEIRO

15 A, RUA JOSÉ BONIFACIO  
SAO PAULO

Holders of large stock of Stores suitable for Railways, Sawmills and factories in general.

**KING, FERREIRA & CO.,**  
Successors to W. R. CASSIERS & CO.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

n.º Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO.

#### Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**J. G. V. MENDES**  
CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.<sup>o</sup> SHIPS ETC., ETC.  
Provision Merchant,  
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1  
LATE PALACE SQUARE  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**E MANUEL CRESTA & CO.**  
41, Rua da Quitanda, RIO DE JANEIRO.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MATERIAL FOR CONSTRUCTIONS.

Complete assortment of hydraulic and ceramic tiles, Dutch tiles, Statues and ornamental fixtures for gardens.

BANISTER UTENSILS, CHAMBERLAIN-PASTEUR FILTERS.

LOUQUET CEMENT FROM BOULOGNE-SUR-MER

MARBLE IN SLABS AND BLOCKS  
AND ALSO IN FINISHED WORKS

CONTRACTORS FOR THE PRINCIPAL WORKS EXECUTED IN MARBLE IN BRAZIL, AS THE CANOELAKIA CHURCH, NEW EDIFICE OF THE BANCO DA REPÚBLICA, S. BENEDITO DE LORENA CHURCH, APPARECIDA, ETC., ETC.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

*Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.*

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO. Rio de Janeiro.

## The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, U. S. A.

#### MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.**  
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 80,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice. For further information apply to their sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,

A COMPANHIA DE FIACÃO E  
TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents :

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**JOHN L. BISSET**

128, Rua da Quintana,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer, and General Commission Merchant, sole agent in Rio of:

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York.  
Manufacturers of Cottolene.

P. O. Box No. 801.

**CRASHLEY & CO.**

Newspaper and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and Tanchinitz Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of Corbeus Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumery and Pear's Soap.

Vendors of the GENTLE world renown.

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

**AMERICAN  
Bank Note Company,**  
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1885.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PAPERERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LETTERS AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, LETTERS OF CREDIT,  
STAMPS &c. in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL EQUIPMENT PREVENT COUNTERFEITING,  
special papers manufactured exclusively for

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
Work Located in Fireproof Buildings.  
LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

J. KIRTLAND MYERS, Ass't Treas.

F. RAWDON MYERS, Ass't Secy.

**V. A. WENCESLAU**  
GUIMARÃES & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Port, Douro and Lisbon wine of the best qualities  
in bottles or in casks and under the private marks of  
the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,  
Exporters of Madeira Wines.

G. PRELIKS & CO.,  
Bordeaux.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines.

R. RENA MARTIN & CO.,  
Exporters of Cognac.

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

**JAMES MITCHELL & CO.**

Mechanical, Hydronic, & Electrical Engineers  
Importers of North American Machinery and Manufactures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

or

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Representatives of

**CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.**

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.  
A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam

Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P.O. Box 774

Especialidade:

Caldeiras de VAPOR e Accessórios, etc.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS**

*Metal-Rouled Rubber Type  
and Patent "Air CUSHION" STAMPS*

S. T. LONGSTRETH,  
Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor

1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large

stamps (trade-marks) and large type for

marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

**REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.**

Subscriptions for this important financial organ

published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

[April 3rd, 1900.]

**Insurance.****PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,037 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

**C. J. Cazaly, Agent.**

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**Capital ..... £ 1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £ 600,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

**C. J. Cazaly.**

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**Capital (fully subscribed) ..... £ 1,25,500  
Reserve fund ..... 975,245

Agents

**Edward Ashworth & Co.**No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.  
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital ..... £ 1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... 1,328,751Agent : **P. E. Swanwick.**

7, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

**Youle & Co.**

No. 35, Rua 1º de Março.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1895 ..... £ 13,959,950  
Authorized Capital ..... £ 3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro :

**Pullen, Schmidt & Co.**

7, Rua da Quitanda.

**CHARLES HUE**

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresca No. 5 &amp; 7.

P. O. Box 891. RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice. Telephone 374

**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the end of next date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Tamandaré.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

**Caçapava and Lombáry:**

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Caçapava via Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

**Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.**

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Churrasco) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

**Belo Horizonte:**

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:20 p.m. and 11:40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

**Corcovado:**

Regular trains, week days, leave 5:15, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8:40 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the hours are : ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11:00 a.m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:05, 6:30 and 7 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND H. DIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. MICHAELE SERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays of the month, and on the second and fourth Sundays at 8 a.m., also on Saint's days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at 11 a.m. to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Cradley &amp; Co. 36 Do Oeste.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de São, Ipanema.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. João, No. 12. Services in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Wednesday at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 p.m. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo de Catete. English services every Sunday at noon. Portuguese services every Sunday at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. and at Fabrício Carreiro, Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Pastors—M. DICKINSON and FRANK WIDDEBEEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barra. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence : On the church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São José. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. HAGSBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBATERIANA DO RIAUHUELO.—Av. Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. Rua Anna Nery. Portuguese services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m. EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

PETROPOLO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Av. Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. Rua Anna Nery. Portuguese services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m. EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

**Professional Directory**

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Bassini cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. in Quintanda. EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Dr. Carlos Feldman : Offices 1, No. 30, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p.m.; residence No. 57, Rua Marques de Abrantes.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda. H. C. TICKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—3, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room; 10, Rua Carneiro (Formerly 10, Rua 3rd floor). W. J. LEWIS, Director. Gifts of books, medicines, papers, also of old-out clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-de-laria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quintanda and floor. Rooms open from 5 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. A. W. SLOAN President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Dom Ingó de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The arbitration convention between Chile and the United States has been promulgated.

—The war of petty factions in Chile continues to make the task of President Errázuriz a very spiny one.

—A Santiago telegram of the 28th ult. says the health board has declared infested with ports of Buenos Aires, Rosario, Bimby and Calafate. The arrivals from these ports will be subjected to 48 hours observation at Uspallata. We hope no shipmaster will deem it will be an experience worth having. No one but a sanitary official would ever have thought of so daring a scheme. For those who may not understand us, we will say that Uspallata is the famous pass in the Andes between Argentina and Chile, 12,795 feet above the sea level. In all probability, the quarantined ships will be anchored a little below the summit.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—Heavy rains have fallen at Buenos Aires during the past week.

—Even Argentine potatoes have been subjected to sanitary extinction on the Brazilian frontiers! At least so says *El Tiempo*.—The new Argentine journal *El País* published a telegram from Rio de Janeiro on the 28th ult., stating that it is probable that President Campos Sales will give up his projected trip to the River Plate.—The *Times* of Buenos Aires says that Rio Grande do Sul is receiving great quantities of munitions, and that the arms used by the revolutionaries of Entre Ríos were loaned by the Rio Grande federalists. We very much doubt the story.—The *Journal*'s Buenos Aires correspondent gave us the emblems of half a dozen Argentinian journals in regard to the imposition of quarantine restrictions by Brazil. They all appear to believe that Brazil is quite wrong in following the example set her by Argentina.

—A disagreeable impression has been made in Argentina because the exportation of cattle to Brazil has been stopped on account of the epizootic epidemic in that country. We are extremely sorry, gentlemen: we know exactly how you feel, for we have been subjected to the same troubles for many years.

—The *Journal*'s correspondent telegraphs that President Roa says the Devoto and Huincul places (why not residences?) have been definitely accepted for the use of President Campos Sales and his suite. We shall ask some member of the latter to bring us one of the Huincul gorgoyles as a memento.—It is stated, but is not yet official, that Brazil intends to close her ports entirely against vessels from Argentina, and possibly will insist on Montevideo either doing the same or being equally shut out. It would be no more unreasonable and hardly less offensive to declare war at once. If it were not for the injury to economical interests, however, Brazil might well be excused for taking some revenge for the way she is treated by the Plate.—*Montevideo Times*, March 18.—We are constantly being told—though we do not yet believe it—that it is a slander to say that there were, or are, financial interests behind the Anglo-Boer war. If this be so, what explanation can be given of the fact that the city financial papers, such as the *Financial News* for example, are the most outrageously and rabidly jingoistic of all, urging on the war before it broke out, advocating its prolongation and pushing it to an extreme now, and violently abusing after true jingo fashion everyone who has the temerity to hold a different or more moderate opinion than their own. It will not be easy to explain this.—*Montevideo Times*, March 21.—The Argentine ministry of agriculture has officially declared that foot and mouth disease has broken out in the province of Buenos Aires. It is prevalent in Piryerey, Loberia, Mar Chiquita, Tuyú, Maipú, Dolores, Branden and General Lavalle. The national government has issued a decree ordering the department to co-operate with the authorities of the province in stamping out the epidemic. The nation will pay for the extra expense. \$20,000 has already been ordered to be paid. The government of the province has issued a decree forbidding the issue of guias de camion to cattle in pampas affected or depauperating the provincial authorities to help the national ones. —*A. Hendl*.—In the Argentine republic at the present moment, we are suffering from an overdose of precautions. Officially, there is no plague in Buenos Aires. Rats are being killed off as a wise preliminary precaution; churches and other public buildings are being carefully and frequently disinfected, solely in the interests of cleanliness. Grain stores, stables, and the like are to have waterproof floors of a regulation thickness, in order of course to ensure the proper condition of the animals and goods therein. The kissing of reliefs and other such practice are forbidden because they savour of superstition. Even the fact that one must go for a permit before removing from one house to another is connected with the police, or the census, or the Loril knows what; not at all with any epidemic. Thus by the time the plague comes upon us, or when it is declared to be upon us, it will find a people thoroughly prepared to cope with it, free of every unsanitary practice and every superstition. We are not prepared to deny that the consumption is one devoutly to be wished; but if we are not yet face to face with the plague, the precautions seem a little superfluous.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 17.—In Corrientes and Bermejo on Thursday a postman was found drunk. A policeman kindly invited him to the comisaría where he was searched. Six registered letters which had been opened were found on him and the sums of money mentioned in the letters were gone.—*B. A. Herald*, March 17.—We separate the following from our war news. A Paris telegram states that the eminent sociologist Dr. Kipper, has published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a study of the Boer national character. This Dr. Kipper regards as essentially military; the Boer being unproductive, because he lacks the modern idea of labor, but preserves the antiquated type of civilisation, taking advantage of the work of others and exercising an organised and almost legislated system of exploitation. In proof of this, Dr. Kipper cites the exploitation of the negroes, and the tendency to employ the same methods with the natives. We have specially quoted the above, because it strongly suggests a parallel with the River Plate and other Spanish American republics, where the native—or at all events the older type of native—equally rejects the modern idea of work, and does his best to live by exploitation of the native or foreigner, who supplies the capital, the energy and the economic activity of the country, furnishes far the greater part of the regime, but has no political representation or rights and considerable difficulty in obtaining ordinary justice. The parallel is not easy one to work out, and so day, not far hence, the "native" question in South America will demand a solution as urgently—but we hope not by armed force—as it lies in the Boer republics of South Africa.—*Montevideo Times*, March 22. (We refer the foregoing to the serious consideration of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.)—It would be well for the tax-payers of Buenos Aires provinces to occupy themselves more than they do at present in what vitally concerns them—the question of taxation. Whether radical, antimonial, or of the national union civil, or whether they belong to any of the offshoots of these parties, or to no party or group whatever, they cannot afford to remain in much longer indifferent to the taxation which is being heaped upon them and to the bad faith in which they are treated by parties in office. Last year it was officially announced that the rural municipalities should be greatly restricted in their powers to create and levy imposts. As a *quid pro quo* it was also announced that the fiscal tax on way-bills should be increased. What has happened? The fiscal *lata* tax has been increased, but the privileges of the camp town municipalities have been left intact. It is an ancient tale and a tiresome one. The only protest against it that can have any efficacy is a civic revival. There must be a real tribunal of public opinion if rulers and ruled are to live by the usages of democracy. If rulers are to be made responsible, this side of the grave, it is only the ruled who can make them so. The ruled in Buenos Aires provinces are content to let the rulers have it all their own way. They have a dread of politics. But the choice of evils is forcing itself more and more upon them, and they will one day have to definitely choose. There are 1,000,000 people in the province of Buenos Aires; there are 3,000 wire-pullers who do all that is done in politics, and they do whatever pleases with the other 997,000. They dictate to the majority. When will the majority take its turn? When will the 997,000 dictate to the 3,000?—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Aires.**LOSS OF THE "VERONA."**The German steamer *Pernambuco*, which arrived on Saturday, has landed here the shipwrecked captain and crew of the Br. str. *Verona*. This vessel, we learn, was from Deptford and Hamburg. At 11:30 on the night of the 6th inst., in 2° 20' N. and 29° 40' W., she was run into by the British four-masted sailing vessel *Dunstaffnage*, from Philadelphia for Japan. The colliding vessel struck the *Verona* amidships, on the larboard, at right angles, completely breaking in the side so that she rapidly filled with water. All hands, most of whom were asleep in their bunks at the time, hastily took to the boats in the clothes they were wearing, and had just time to reach the *Dunstaffnage* when the *Verona* turned over and sank. No effects were saved. Two cattlemen were lost. Three hours had barely elapsed after the collision when the distress signals of the *Dunstaffnage* were seen by the *Pernambuco*. The steamer stood alongside and at daylight took the shipwrecked men on board, to the number of 42. (This includes 10 cattle men.) They were in a pitiable state, many of them having suffered injuries, and nearly all being without clothes. Thirty-six hours later, on her voyage down, the *Pernambuco* hailed the French steamer *Paranagua*, homeward bound, but the captain declined to take the shipwrecked men on board, alleging want of accommodation. They were accordingly brought on to Montevideo, where they remain under charge of the British consul.The *Verona* was a steel vessel of 224 tons net register, built in 1897, and owned by Messrs. Good, Harrison and Co. She measured 352 feet by 45 by 25. She had a valuable cargo consisting of 4,000 bales wool, 2,500 tons wheat, 300 cattle and 1,500 sheep.The *Dunstaffnage* was severely injured in the prow by the collision and her fore-part was full of water, but she was still seaworthy and her captain, refusing offers of assistance, was making for Barbados for repairs.—*Montevideo Times*, March 18.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
*10, Rue da Alfandega*

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
Buenos Ayres, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

**Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,** LONDON.  
**Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,** PARIS.

**Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,** HAMBURG.  
**Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,** HAMBURG.

**Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,** GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DRÜTSCHLAND.**

*Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.*

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

**BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.** (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 105.)

Draws on:

Germany . . . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
H. A. von Rothschild, Schleswig, Frankfort a. M.

England . . . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London  
London Banking Company Limited, London  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London

France . . . . . Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Paris  
Société National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris  
De Neuflize & Co., Paris

Portugal . . . . . Atlantic, Lisbon & Ayores and others, Portugal  
and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen Gutschow,  
Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 13th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 1,000,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Para, Santos, São Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—  
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banca de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:  
Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.**

London = C.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up ..... " 800,000  
Reserve fund ..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

**51 A, Rua 1º de Março**

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

**The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,** LONDON.**Messrs. Heine & Co.,** PARIS.**Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,** HAMBURG.**Messrs. Roesti & Co.,** and correspondents in ITALY.**The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.,** NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

I begin to tell what I have to say. He looks at me with very keen bright grey-blue eyes, and before I have said ten words he seems to know all the rest, including that which I had planned artfully to lead up to. In ten words he says what he has to say. He asks me about something which he wants to know, hears what I have to say, remarks that he is very busy, and before I have quite realized that I have shaken hands and said good morning, he is bending down again over his papers, deep in a calculation at the point where he left off.

Lord Kitchener—for it is he—is engaged, they tell me, in reorganizing the transport system.

Think of that—in time of war, in the midst of a campaign, he is doing for himself what the whole of Pall Mall would have bungled at for years in times of peace. But he thinks it is necessary, he knows that he can do it, and no one seems to have the slightest doubt that it will be a very advantageous thing to do. And I observe that of the men immediately around him many, down to the merest subordinates, are men whom he has trained and tried himself at the other end of Africa to know what he wants and to do what he wants.

The heat manager has brought his sub-managers along with him just as Sir Thomas Lipton or Sir Wernham Pearson or any other big English business man would do if he had a big new scheme to carry out.

Business—big, businesslike business!

I go elsewhere, to a house near the Houses of Parliament, to a camp where recruits are training, to a ship from which artillery is being hauled, to a hospital where wounded men are lying, and everywhere I seem to come across a little grey-headed man with a very compact, well-knit figure and a resolute walk and a resolute look and very keen eyes.

And wherever he happens to be people turn round and look at him as he passes and hurry back for another look, and are so impressed that they almost forget to cheer. And whenever he goes, with his alert step and his grave, strong look, confident purpose and resolution seem to be spread around. He looks so thoughtful; everything he does seems so thoughtful, so well considered, part of a definite scheme.

I get a glimpse of him, alone in a big office room. It is a very small matter to him which I want to put before him, I am thinking. But he does not seem to think so. To him no detail seems unimportant. He considers it rapidly but thoughtfully, gives a decision and a reason for it, and then that subject dismissed, remembers to say something on a subject that is very close to the heart of every *Daily Mail* writer and every *Daily Mail* reader too.

Lord Roberts is the man with a plan, the man who knows what he is going to do, and is taking every step necessary to do it. And the colonists, who were getting very anxious, are, since he has been among them, fuller of enthusiasm than ever, and that a quieter, more resolute, more real enthusiasm. And see how they are volunteering to him. A dozen bodies of irregular colonial horse are being raised; as many as are wanted can be raised.

Business! At last, real business!

CHARLES E. HANDS.

#### EXPERIENCIA DOCEZ.

Ruskin said that living in the country broadened the mind and taught us many things if only we kept our eyes and ears open and were willing to learn. The old philosopher of Coniston was right in this, as he was in his artistic criticism, for we have noticed that living in what may be called the country here does tend to teach one things one did not know before, even if it does not actually broaden the mind in the sense understood by the departed writer. A residence in town leads one to imagine that in the really country suburbs all things are much the same as they are in the city, that it is as easy to scat to the saloons at the corner for a bottle of beer as Apollinaris or any similar luxury, and that articles which one buys are as easily transported as they are when sent home to one of the central streets. A short life in the country quickly dispels one's mind of this, and one learns that obstructions and obstacles exist which had never to be taken into account in the city. We are aware that these sentences are trite and partake something of the nature of platitudes, but they are prefatory to the adventures of a friend of ours dealing with an attempt to obtain household supplies in a belated district.

It happened thus. One friend, whom we will call Hector Montgomery, lately took a house in a suburb, which though not very distant from town was yet sparsely inhabited, and which we will call Riverdive, Montgomery is a comparatively recent arrival, but has made considerable progress with Spanish. The other day it came on him in the ordinary course of events that kerosene would be needed for the house. Enquiry from his neighbour elicited the fact that in that neighbourhood the price of kerosene was *tree ocheneta* the case. In answer to his questions we said we thought that this price seemed high and that it could be bought in town for considerably less. This was the beginning of the trouble for poor Montgomery, for he determined to get his kerosene in town and take it out with him. He asked us to go out to dinner with him, and it is how we know the story. The kerosene was ordered at a store in town and Montgomery was to call for it in a coach about five o'clock, when it would

be ready *sin falta*. At five we drove round to the store, but the case was not there, they had just sent a man for it to their other place, and it would be round in a minute. We waited and the minute ran into nearly quarter of an hour, so that we had to hurry the cabman to be in time for the train.

Arrived at the station a *changador* seized the case and rushed it off to the weighing machine with Montgomery tearing after it. As we strode up an excited discussion was taking place and Montgomery rushed at us: "Say, just see what this chap means, he says it can't go by this train, I must see the Gefe." Time was pressing so we rushed off to the Gefe, and asked the reason, "Kerosene, sir," he replied, "an explosive and can only go by a *train de peligro*." We thanked him and went out. A railway friend met us and said, "Look here, old chap, unofficially I don't mind telling you that if you wrap the box up in brown paper it can go. Of course owing to having been late at the store the case was not wrapped, but it stood naked, with kerosene, Lyddite Brami, a brilliant crimson setting incandescent, staring the whole world in the face. When we got back to Montgomery and explained the matter, he had to hire another *changador* to carry the case into one of the offices to send it as *encomienda*, which the porter had told him he could do. We borrowed a blue pencil and printed in beautiful lettering, as artistic as the slant space of time would allow, the name and address of Montgomery. Then the clerk at the office said: "Oh you cannot despatch that from here, it must go from the other side of the station." At this instant the whistle of our departing train pierced the air and Montgomery swore fiercely for three minutes. He said that the man at the house had nothing to do for a couple of days and he would send him into town the first thing with a blank cheque and instructions to draw on him to any reasonable amount, but to see the kerosene through. However, he hailed another *changador* and the kerosene case was carried over to the goods deposit with both of us in tow. By the time we had reached the goods deposit we had decided to dine in town. On arrival at the deposit, the clerk handed him several forms, which after considerable bother we managed to fill up and then handed them back. Here we struck another snag. "This case cannot go by *train de peligro*," said the booking clerk. Montgomery got mad. "Why not?" he asked. "What is there I have not done to it? Must I have it printed khaki colour or vised by the British minister, or what? Must I take a special train to have it sent out? Is there any other part of the station I have to go to?" The clerk was very civil and replied very quietly, "Because the goods trains do not stop at Riverdive, sir." Montgomery grew red.

Then he called another *changador*, and told him to wrap the kerosene case in an oil sack. The *changador* was delighted to do it, but he had no oil sack. Montgomery gave him a dollar and begged him to secure the town and find one. About twenty minutes later the *changador* came back with the most disreputable and highly scented old sack we have yet met with, and slowly and tenderly in the grey twilight, which was creeping up, he swathed the kerosene case and hid the damning words "Kerosene Lyddite Brami" from the view of an enquiring gurid. Then the procession started again for the train—it was about two hours later—and Montgomery got in and the *changador* deposited the evil smelling sack and its contents in the carriage. Hardly had he done so when the guard came up and said that a package of that nature must go in the second class, and with a weary sigh Montgomery hewed himself up again, called another *changador* and had the case carted into the second class, where he sat by it grimly guarding it till the arrival at Riverdive. The train stops but a short time at this station, and Montgomery in the absence of any porter had to unload the nasty, dirty bundle himself.

Later in the evening we made up the cost of the case:

Cost of case.....	\$3.90
Cab to station.....	1.00
Changador to weighing machine.....	30
Do. to <i>encomienda</i> office.....	20
Do. to <i>correo</i> office.....	50
Do. to purchase sack.....	30
Cost of sack.....	1.00
Changador to train (additional).....	30
Changador to 2nd class.....	20
	\$7.70

"Well, anyhow," said Montgomery cheerfully, "although it's been a devil of a nuisance I have saved about \$6 on the deal." "Are you sure of the price your man quoted?" we asked. "We'll call him and see," he replied. "The man came, "How much a case is kerosene hereabouts?" we asked him in our first Caleo-Cangallo accent. "Tres y ochenta," he mumbled. "He says it only costs three eighty," said we. "But he still thirteen eighty when I asked him, I'll swear," said Montgomery. "No, dear boy, 'tres y ochenta,' not 'tree y ochenta,' although they sound alike." Then Montgomery rose and spoke his mind concerning a country where they have two numbers so similar a sound that even a man who speaks Spanish well is easily deceived. It was a sad blow, but we only laughed on the way home out of respect to poor Montgomery's feelings. Truly, as Ruskin said, one learns a good deal by living in the country, and Montgomery has learned that it will be more satisfactory to give the local merchant a chance than to endeavour to take kerosene out on his own account.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS.

[April 3rd, 1900.

#### TO BE LET

Well furnished English Residence for four or five months.  
Apply A. B. C.  
Care Crashley & Co.,  
36 Ouvidor.

#### CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappel & Co.'s trademarks which is the best trade mark on the market, can be obtained at very low prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & CO., Rua da Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leitão by Rua da Candelária.

#### WANTED

GOVERNESS—English or American, to teach besides English, French, Drawing, Painting. Must live with family in São Paulo, and be willing to pass few months each year in *Acmeia*. Must have good signed references.

Address: C. P. B., Rua São Bento 15, S. Paulo.

#### TEUTOXIA BEER, MENDES

Agency: — RUA DA QUITANDA, No. 39

#### PRICES:

In bottles from 1 to 3 doz....	10\$000
" " " 4 " 9 " ....	9\$600
" " " 10 " 19 " ....	9\$000
" " " 20 upwards....	8\$400

#### "DEMIR"

#### EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

These cigarettes are manufactured from high-class Turkish and Egyptian tobaccos.

For sale at

RUA DOS OURIVES N. 4, RIO.

102 Rua Marquez de Abrantes 102

First class Board and Residence for gentlemen in a splendid house, standing back from the road, in the middle of a large garden, only 25 minutes from town and within easy reach of sea bathing.

Accessible by all bonds to and from Batafogo.

Apply to

Mrs. Hunloke Carpenter

#### COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79, Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.

#### TWO GAS ENGINES

On 1/2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both steel, and both of the Kortling system, will be sold cheap or cash.

Inquire at this office.

#### Hotels.

#### Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cottages)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the central part of the city, receiving air and light on four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, comfortable rooms newly and elegantly furnished, good shower and warm baths, heated in the winter, electric lights, cold water, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid tables-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

#### TROPICAL

#### DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gaupp (formerly of Bradford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Cayton) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other type. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Note the Trade-mark.

#### Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been fitted with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilation pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this.

#### The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particularly will it be provided that the dining-room will be fitted with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

#### FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has opened a new hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in the largest and most attractive edifice constructed for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthful localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, well adapted for all classes of the city, passing directly in front of it. It is a large and beautiful building, situated in a garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-maintained bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially arranged for families, for those comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

#### THE RESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DE THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY  
CHARLES SCHNEIDER, proprietor, is anxious of advising his friends and guests that he has charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuance of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *cordoaria* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:  
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.  
" Monteiro Jr. & Co., No. 3, Rua da Ipanema.  
" Shattock, Parker, a 6, " Rua Alfandega.  
Mr. Bernardo da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Praça.  
Teleg. Address: — Georges, Theresopolis.

#### CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Cattete,

#### RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well-chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,  
Proprietor.

#### Restaurant & Lunchroom

#### ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,  
and excellent service.

#### MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,  
Proprietor.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

MAR. 27.—Advices from the Orange Free State say that heavy and continued rains have impeded military operations.—The *Times* publishes a telegram saying that two regiments of lancers had attacked the Boers near Brandfort, who in turn attempted to capture them. The British losses were slight.—A telegram from Maseru (Basutoland) says that a British force had occupied Ladybrand, but was compelled to withdraw before the attacks of the Boers.—The Boer commandant Olivier is reported to have passed near Maseru, on his way to join the Boer forces in the north of the Free State.—A Pretoria telegram of the 23rd says that Gen. Jonbert had returned there from Kroonstad, full of hopes for future war operations.—Gen. Methuen is reported to have arrived at Taunus, to the north of Youten Steens. Telegrams from Barkly West state that the Boers have reoccupied Poplezel and are compelling the rebels of Herbert district to join the Boer forces.—The Duke of Norfolk has left for South Africa.—It is said the Prince of Wales will not be present at the opening of the Paris exposition.—A Simonstown telegram announces the departure for St. Helena of the Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg, including 10 cases of typhoid fever.

MAR. 28.—Sir Alfred Milner has arrived at Maseru. It is expected that his presence there will prevent the Boers from obtaining assistance in Basutoland. Another telegram says he arrived at Bloemfontein.—Telegrams to various London papers announce the death at Pretoria of General Piet Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces. His death is said to have been caused by injuries received from a fall from his horse some time ago.—A British force of 2,000 men is encamped at Cloctolan (on the road between Ladybrand and Ficksburg) to impede the march of Commandant Olivier.—At Bloemfontein preparations are making for the movement north toward the Transvaal.—Telegrams from Kroonstad state that Commandant Olivier has arrived safely at Grabber, a small town between Ladybrand and Bloemfontein north of Thabanchu, having passed through the British lines without encountering opposition. All the Boers from the southern part of the Free State are soon expected to arrive at Winburg, 112 kilometers north-east of Bloemfontein.—The American consul at Pretoria, Mr. Adalbert Hoy, has arrived at Kroonstad to confer with Presidents Kruger and Steyn.—Eight hundred Cape Colony rebels are strongly entrenched at Upington.—Reports are again current that the siege of Mafekeng has been raised.—Gen. Clements has occupied Jagersfontein and Paarssen.—The funeral ceremonies of Councillor Souza Corrêa were to-day celebrated at South Kensington. His remains will be taken to Paris for interment.

MAR. 29.—It is reported from Brandfort that Commandant Olivier has arrived at Winburg, where he has 25,000 men, under his command.—On Monday the British forces had several skirmishes with the enemy north of Ladybrand, losing one wounded and three prisoners.—On Sunday there was a fight on the Modder river, the British losses being no wounded and 3 prisoners.—At Warrenton the British were attacked by the Boers, who were repulsed, the British having one officer and several men wounded.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs that the Boers are effecting a complete reorganization of their forces and propose to move south.—Another dispatch says that Gen. Vilbois Mareni proposes to strike the British line of communications.—Gen. Clements is reported to have found two large guns buried at Fauresmith.—The Irish members of parliament are organizing a protest against the celebration of the union of Great Britain and Ireland.—At Nottingham yesterday Sir Edward Grey said that parliament would support the government in prosecuting the war, and that the liberal party will intervene only after the complete submission of the Transvaal and Free State.

MAR. 30.—The Queen has requested Lord Roberts to transmit to Mrs. Joubert her condolences on the death of her husband, Gen. Joubert, "not forgetting to say that England has always considered him a brave soldier and chivalrous adversary." This is enough to make the "jingoes" desperate.—Telegrams from Pretoria state that the funeral of Gen. Joubert was attended by delegations and tokens of respect from every part of the country. Innumerable telegrams were received, among them messages of condolence from the Presidents of France and Switzerland and the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The British prisoners sent wreaths, accompanied with appreciative inscriptions.—It is stated from Lourenço Marques that the British are concentrating at Elandslaagte, and the Boers are marching against them.—From Kimberley it is reported that Col. Drummond has arrived at Barkly West and is moving toward Mafekeng with supplies.—The London press criticizes adversely the award given in the arbitration of claims of British investors against Portugal in regard to the Lourenço Marques railway. The *Times* says the award will at least pay interest on the claims.—The celebrated war correspondent and author Archibald Forbes is dead.

MAR. 31.—Lord Roberts telegraphs he is advised that the Boers are abandoning Brandfort and are retiring to the north. He states that the losses of the British in Thursday's fights are more considerable than at first advised. The latest reports give them as 2

officers and 19 soldiers killed, and 10 officers and 159 soldiers wounded. The battle occurred at Karak kopje the Boers being repulsed. They are said to have retreated to Brandfort after the battle.—It is said that the Boers at Brandfort number only 6,000 men.—A telegram from Maseru says President Steyn is threatening to shoot all the burghers who refuse to take up arms against the British. (Sir Alfred Milner forgets that we had this item of news a fortnight ago, or more.)—Cambridge has again beaten Oxford in the annual boat race on the Thames.

MAR. 1.—Under yesterday's date the *Journal* corrects its special telegram of the British losses at Karree Siding (not Karac). The casualties are given as 2 officers and 29 soldiers killed, 8 officers and 150 soldiers wounded, and 3 soldiers missing. The Boers left 35 dead on the field and lost 40 prisoners (including 9 wounded) and are said to have removed 50 wounded men. The Boers are said to have retired in perfect order.—It is said that a detachment of Boers is encamped at Paardeberg.—The English press is becoming anxious over the inactivity of the British forces, concluding that if decisive steps are not taken at once some disaster will result.—A Simonstown telegram says that typhoid fever continues to rage among the Boer prisoners, and that their departure for St. Helena has been deferred. Twelve fatal cases have already occurred.

MAR. 2.—Lord Roberts advises the war office that a British force under Col. Broadwood returning from Thabanchu, was surprised at the Modder river crossing, near the Bloemfontein waterworks, losing 150 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, 7 guns and its train of provisions and munitions. Gen. French went at once to protect the withdrawal of the British force. The *Daily Chronicle* says the seven guns were recaptured, but the war office has no confirmation of the report. The report that the Boers had cut the water supply is also unconfirmed.—It is stated that the Boers have appeared in the suburbs of Bloemfontein.—Pres. Steyn has gone to Pretoria to confer with Pres. Kruger.—The Boers have evacuated Ladybrand, leaving 82 wounded British prisoners behind them, 12 of whom are officers.—The novelist Rider Haggard has gone to South Africa. (This is very unfair advantage to take of an unsuspecting enemy. Kipling and Haggard ought to be classed as dumb-dums.)

## Spain.

MAR. 27.—The queen-regent yesterday signed the debt conversion law.

MAR. 28.—A freight train was derailed at the North station of Madrid last night, smashing up 16 wagons.—The senate to-day adopted the bill prohibiting labor on holidays.—The Argentine schoolship "Sarmiento" left Barcelona to-day for Algiers.

MAR. 29.—The Spanish finance minister has announced that he will make some modifications in his new tax on alcohol, to facilitate its adoption by the cortes.—The commercial associations throughout the country are organizing for Sunday public manifestations against the adoption of the budget.

MAR. 30.—The government has prohibited the projected manifestations for Sunday next. The chambers of commerce recommend the closing of all shops on Sunday. (What a punishment that will be!)

MAR. 1.—The proposed closing was only partly realized, being postponed in some cities, and made effective only part of the day in others.

## France.

MAR. 27.—The *Jurine* says that the Duke of Orleans is indisposed (poor fellow!) because an Englishman struck him in the face with a whip for approving the caricatures of Queen Victoria.—The opening of the Paris exposition was to-day fixed for April 14.

MAR. 28.—The *Malin* insists that the Prince of Wales will be present at the inauguration of the Paris exposition.—The Paris evening papers call attention to the probable occupation of Delagoa bay by Great Britain, and insist that France should undertake to protect weaker nations (such as Madagascar?).

MAR. 29.—An Algiers telegram says the Algerian riflemen have occupied the oases of Inglour and Tidkelt with a loss of two officers and nine men killed. The defeated Arabs are said to have lost 600 killed, 1,000 wounded and 600 prisoners (which is absurd).

MAR. 31.—The mortal remains of Councillor Souza Corrêa were deposited in the vault of his family at Matmutinho to-day.

MAR. 1.—The largest steamer built in France, the "Savoie," was launched to-day. Her tonnage will be 15,400.

## United States.

MAR. 1.—A bill is under discussion in the senate creating special customs rates for Porto Rican products.

MAR. 2.—Mr. William Davis, assistant secretary of state, who recently visited the United States, has resigned his office in order to be free to espouse the cause of the Boers. He proposes to give public conferences throughout the United States, to explain the situation in that country and the causes of the war. He favors American intervention.

## Italy.

MAR. 27.—In reply to an interpellation, the minister of foreign affairs informed the chamber of deputies that Brazil asks for a diminution of one third of Italy's import duties on Brazilian coffee, and that Italy is disposed to

arrange an accord on a diminution of one sixth.

MAR. 28.—An agitation is going on throughout Italy in favor of a constituent assembly.—King Humbert is disposed to offer his mediation in the South African war, providing the Boer governments will moderate their demands.

MAR. 30.—There was a tumultuous session of the Italian chamber to-day. The opposition threw paper balls at the presiding officer and shouted "Out with the ministers! Out with the president!" The chamber was guarded by a military force.

MAR. 1.—The competent parliamentary commission has approved the commercial accord between Italy and the United States.—It is said that negotiations have been opened between the Brazilian minister and the Vatican to substitute a minic for the interlocutor in Brazil and for the appointment of a Brazilian cardinal.

## Germany.

MAR. 28.—The Reichstag to-day passed the estimates and adjourned to April 24th.—A Portuguese representative has arrived at Berlin to explain the attitude Portugal will assume in case the award is given against her in the Lourenço Marques railway question. The object is to prevent British intervention in the affairs of the Lourenço Marques colony.

## Miscellaneous.

MAR. 27.—A Brussels telegram says that a physician named Dr. Edwards has made some astounding cures of mental diseases.—A Yokohama telegram says that a Russian squadron has arrived at Chefoo (Corea) to support a request for territory which the czar has made upon China.—A Peking telegram says a bloody fight has occurred in the province of Pechili between imperial troops and 1,500 members of a secret society.

MAR. 28.—In a railway collision near Glasgow, Scotland, 3 persons were killed and 17 injured.

MAR. 29.—A Shanghai telegram says the Russians have landed troops at Massamoo, in Corea. An outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan is considered imminent.—The president of the Swiss federal council made public the award in arbitration on the Lourenço Marques railway question, condemning the Portuguese government to pay an indemnity of 15,310,000 francs to the British bondholders.

MAR. 30.—The Portuguese government shows keen satisfaction over the decision of the Bern arbiters, and will pay the award at once, which is only a third of the amount demanded.

MAR. 2.—A Yokohama dispatch denies the reported landing of Russian troops at Chefoo, Corea.—The Antarctic explorer Borchgrevink has arrived in New Zealand. He says he has discovered the magnetic pole.

## THE OVERCROWDING OF LONDON.

If the overcrowding of London has nothing to compare with it in history, that is because London itself admits of no historical comparison. At the beginning of the century London had fewer people inhabiting it than it now has living in a state of overcrowding alone. The census of 1801 gave London a population of 500,000 people. To-day London has 900,000 people living within its borders in defiance of the law, with some two millions living just within the legal limits (which is not a necessary health standard), and nearly two millions more living under proper hygienic conditions. It is this unprecedented growth of London which has brought about the unprecedented overcrowding. London contains more people than the three great continental capitals of Paris, Berlin and Vienna put together. It has more people living in a state of overcrowding than comprise the total population of Glasgow or Liverpool, or, in deed, of any other city throughout the whole British empire. What is more, the population is growing, and promises to go on growing, at a rate more rapid than anything that has gone before. In fact, the London water commission of 1892 estimated that London thirty years hence would have a population of 44,000,000!

For the moment let us see what we have made of our present population of 4,500,000. We have seen that one-fifth of this population is illegally overcrowded, that one tenth is living in "the soul-destroying conditions" of the one-roomed home that some 200,000 are housed in block dwellings, and, worse than all, that numbers are housed in the workhouse because they can't get ordinary accommodation outside. As a supplement to this, let me add that London has an average of 68,500 of its people in workhouses, or more than the combined populations of Exeter, Canterbury and Dorchester. We have more children in our poor law schools than is represented by the whole population of Warwick. London also accommodates 38,000 of its people in common lodging-houses, equal to the entire population of either of the railway towns of Crewe or Darlington. One in four of the population of London dies in a public institution, one in eight dies in the workhouse or workhouse infirmary, and one in every twenty is driven to accept poor law relief. Moreover, 32 per cent of the entire population—roughly a million and a quarter—fall below Mr. Charles Booth's chronic poverty line.

These are terrible figures. Nevertheless, whatever we may say or do, London is bound to grow. She is the capital of the kingdom, the seat of the empire, and the port of the world. So long as these conditions last London must keep on growing. Attempts to stop its growth have always failed and always will fail. "Lest London be too great to fear God or honor the king," is a far-away cry, lost in the remoteness of Tudor times, when London had barely half a million people. "England will shortly be London and London England!" was James I's cry of remonstrance. Queen Elizabeth, before him, had tried to stem the tide. To-day we can smile at the dread the growth of London then inspired. What we have to do is to face this growth, not to lament it, and to be ready to meet the yet larger growth which is bound to come.—*London Daily News.*

## THE PARANA MOSQUITO.

Our friend Bulfin, of the *Southern Cross*, has been having a little vacation among the islands of the Parana delta and has made the acquaintance of the mosquito which inhabits that little known part of the world. We are glad to say that Editor Bulfin is a deeply religious man and possesses a very sympathetic nature. He would not tell a "whopper" for the world, unless you really desired him to do so; and then, of course, the responsibility is yours. This is what he says:

This brings me to speak of the Delta mosquito—a fowl that has been very much maligned. You may object, on scientific grounds, to have the mosquito classified as poultry but it is the most sensible designation available under the somewhat unusual and painful circumstances. The Delta mosquito is a large-bodied, full-blooded, sinewy, deep-chested, lusty fellow, but he is not the cannibal that so many nervous people would fain have you believe him to be. He roars and trumpets and blusters a great deal more than he bites. It is true that when he bites he puts his whole heart into the work and in appreciation of his thoroughness will remain with you for a week after his visit. But I have not found him bloodthirsty unless when provoked. My experience is that the mosquito will respect you if you trust him. Put him upon his honour, throw yourself upon his mercy and your defencelessness shall be unto you as proof armour, more or less—probably less, but get behind or under a mosquito netting and the moment he finds you there he will swear a death-fight against you and lie will lie in ambush and wait for you or yours for weeks and weeks and then when the time is ripe for his predestinated sting he will have his dire revenge. I found this out on the Chana under the following circumstances.

I was trudging under a netting which a kind hostess had provided, when a mosquito came and looked in. He puffed at the net, shook it and then insulted me in the most violent, uncalled-for manner. I read on, resolving not to take any notice of the intruder, but he remained. After a short flight of a reconnoitring nature, he returned in a feathful passion and nearly went into a fit. I saw no reason why he should be so brutally personal in his remarks, so to end the incident, I blew out the light and left him in the dark. But in the dead of the night he sneaked below the bed, up by the wall, unthinkingly me, wriggled within my lines by getting under the net and nearly lied me to death. Next night he came again, and I threw off the netting in order to get a clear field to slay him. But he did not give battle. He buzzed around for a few minutes, and then went away to eat somebody else. I tried him again and again, waited for him with the bed cleared for action, but he never came.

Others have stories of a like kind to tell of mosquitoes. Here is one, for example, told by Messrs. D. W. Lowe and Alex. J. MacNally regarding the Paramo mosquitoes which they once encountered off Arroyo Seco in the province of Santa Fé. They were on board a large steam launch which they moored to the bank for the night. They rolled themselves in blankets and lay down. The mosquitoes stabbled them through the blankets. They then went ashore and borrowed from the station master of Arroyo Seco a large canvas wagon cover as stiff as a board and as tough as cow hide. They rolled themselves up in this when they returned to the launch and hoped for sleep. The mosquitoes came and drove them out. It was a sultry night but, obeying the instincts of self-preservation, the persecuted men lay down on the bottom of the launch and roofed themselves with a few borrowed sheets of corrugated iron. Then the mosquitoes went outside near the water line, bit through the hull and drew blood again. Messrs. Lowe and MacNally then, according to their narrative, temporarily abandoned the launch in order to save their lives and also to prevent the launch from being scuttled. I write this story as I heard it.

But mark one circumstance. They began by distrusting the mosquitoes. It was the net that began trouble. You will rarely, if ever, see an Islander with a net. When the mosquitoes become too numerous and quarrelsome, then they do sometimes about sundown, the Islander goes on the windward side of his house and lights a fire of dried grass, upon which he piles green herbs and branches, and raises a smoke that makes the district uninhabitable to animated nature—including his family. When the trouble is over the family comes back. The mosquitoes meanwhile have moved on to eat some other family, and you will not see them again for several days.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 40,000 per annum for Brazil;

25,000 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency.  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Eugene Prager, Esq.

147, Broadway NEW YORK

Messrs. Street &amp; Co.,

10 Cornhill, London

Frost &amp; Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street

and by Messrs. C. F. Hammatt & Co., SÃO PAULO. Notices of marriages, births and deaths appear each SINGLE COPY: 50¢ réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 3rd, 1900.

WE HAVE now finished the first quarter of the year and the revenue returns show a very serious decrease compared with last year, which presented a decrease from 1898. From all quarters and in every particular, business shows a falling off. In one direction only do we find increased receipts, and that is in the internal revenue department, where the new consumption taxes are yielding increased returns. These are direct taxes, and as a very considerable part of them come from stamping stocks of merchandise, they are larger than they are likely to be in succeeding quarters. The annual registry taxes for establishments selling the merchandise subject to stamp taxes, are also paid the first quarter, and contribute to the favorable returns. In view of all this we should like to ask if the minister of finance is still of the opinion that our business difficulties are only transitory, and that we are soon to have a return of prosperity? Can he not see that he is flogging to death a sick horse? Can he not understand that a heavy decrease in imports means a decreased revenue in the custom-house? Will he not believe that empty warehouses and suspended trade mean loss and threaten ruin to our merchants? And will he deny that the temporary ruin of our commerce, even for a brief period, implies a serious injury to every other department of industry, and a no less serious loss to the treasury? If men are transacting no business, how can they be expected to pay more taxes? The painful fact is not yet half described. Few merchants care to talk of their embarrassments except with intimate friends, and it is not easy therefore to know their position. But enough is known to permit us to say that the business situation in Brazil is extremely critical, and that the great majority of business men have lost all hope in the future. If the minister doubts this, let him dismiss his orderlies, lay aside his official character, and then go around among the shops and offices and talk with business men as one man talks to another. If he can discover any signs of prosperity in this way, he can do much better than we can. No one wants to see the treasury embarrassed; everyone wishes to help the minister in every legitimate object. But what can we do? The

laws are made by novices who are governed by selfish or corrupt purposes, and they are enforced with an animus which shows that the government is treating us as subjects rather than as free people. For much less than we are enduring governments have been overthrown. The first open resistance of the American colonies against Great Britain was on account of stamp taxes. The resistance of the Catalans to-day, and which may lead to the overthrow of the present Spanish government, is on account of vexatious licence and registry taxes. And some fine morning Minister Martinho will wake up to find himself besieged by an infuriated populace, maddened by the vexations he has heaped upon them, half starved through the privations they have suffered, and made desperate by the wrongs he has inflicted upon them.

ONE of the great misfortunes of this country is that a very large number of persons are directly or indirectly dependent on the government for their livelihood. The natural effect of such dependence is to create subservience, destroy self-respect, and debase national character. Accordingly, when under these adverse circumstances a public functionary displays independence, we feel that he is entitled to respect and encouragement. But the Jacobins, when intemperate and despotic spirit makes them think otherwise, are savage by attacking Dr. Coelho Rodrigues, prefect of the Federal District, and Dr. Benedito Valdaias, director of the municipal bureau of public instruction, for having expressed admiration for the civic courage displayed by Councillor Andrade Pignera.

IT MUST be confessed that the officials of the postoffice are absolutely lawless, for there is no other word for it. The constitution and laws of the country guarantee the inviolability of private correspondence, and yet the average postoffice clerk in more scruples to open a letter than he does to carry off an illustrated paper. We have had letters opened repeatedly, and we have seen special clerks in the postoffice examining and opening suspected parcels. A registered letter just received, containing a postal rate, with a declaration on the outside that it contained so many nihilis, was deliberately cut open to enable the impulsive official to see whether there was a line in it for him. He should have sent us to open the envelope in his presence, but he preferred the illegal and unscrupulous method of cutting the envelope himself. Of course there is no remedy for these abuses. We have again and again complained of them, but nothing is done. The official is above the law.

THE civic courage displayed by Councillor Andrade Pignera in resisting illegal demands of the police authorities has had, as we ventured to hope, the beneficial effect of rousing public opinion and leading to a useful and thorough discussion in which it is conclusively shown that those authorities have been systematically engaged in violating the laws intended to protect personal liberty. To this abuse people have hitherto patiently submitted either because they did not know their rights, or because they had no confidence in the execution of the laws promising protection. This is an mere pity question, but a matter of general interest affecting not only Brazilians of all parties and classes, but also foreigners who reside in this country, and now that it has been brought before the public and the courts of justice, it will, we hope, continue to be agitated until it is possible to remedy an evil which, directly and indirectly, has largely contributed to the misfortunes of the country.

IT GIVES US unusual satisfaction to see that the stock-raisers and merchants of Argentina are unanimously in favor of a sanitary accord with Brazil. Nothing could be more desirable, unless it be a sanitary accord with the whole world. There has been so much discord during past years, that a reversal of the relationship can not fail to be agreeable to everyone concerned. There seems to have been some sort of a convention—we will not call it an aecord—arranged last year, when President Roa came up to see us, but as no one was in earnest about it and the sanitary representatives on both sides were concerned only in extending and solidifying their official authority, nothing practical came of it. The Brazilian official made some very humiliating concessions, while the Argentine apparently did not make the slightest effort to keep the agreement. He found plenty of pretexts for imposing quarantine, after the peste was over, and he did it. Since then, we have been having all sorts of quarantine complications. And we have had an unexpected epidemic to add a new perplexity to our embarrassments. Under such circumstances, a rational accord will be most welcome, but we need one more epidemic in our midst before we can hope for complete accord—and that epidemic is a change of heart. No accord invented by the sanitary officials of any South American republic will ever help us out of our troubles.

It is their business to confuse and complicate matters, and they will do it. To expect them to remove the obstructions now imposed upon commerce, is to expect them to commit suicide. The practical way out of the difficulty is to first abolish all sanitary dictatorships, the next is to prohibit quarantines as customarily imposed, the next is to charge all expenses to the country imposing restrictions, and then the next is to organize an advisory commission composed of steamship agents, merchants and railway men to devise means for treating cases of infectious diseases occurring on shipboard or found on railway trains. It is everybody's business to check the spread of an epidemic, and we believe the business men should may have a try at it, seeing that the doctors have failed.

—An exchange says that a planter near S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, has refused an offer of \$1,000,000 for his coffee plantation. That's just where we differ from the said planter. If we had a plantation worth \$1,000,000 at the present time, and in view of present tendencies, we should take \$1,000,000 for it, cash doxa, and consider that we had been fortunate.

—Mail advices from Manaus state that the steamer «Belém» left that port for the Rio Acre on 26th February, with a military expedition of 100 men and 12 officers. The dispatch boats «Invernado» and «Tocantins» left for the same destination at the same time. The expedition arrived at Porto Central on March 14 and anchored. The «Tocantins» then proceeded to the Acre and anchored at Puerto Alonso on March 25. A conference with the adventurer Luiz Galvez resulted in his agreeing to obey the orders of the Brazilian government and to dispose his arms. The Amazonas delegate, Sr. Lopo Netto, then intervened and offered Galvez resources to leave the country. Galvez said he had obligations of \$20,000 to meet (?), but Sr. Lopo objected. It was finally arranged to pay him \$10,000. Galvez was to turn over everything to the Amazonas representative.

—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro a very singular bill has been reported by the committees on the constitution and the budget. The governor of that state, our readers will remember, vetoed the budget and has since been collecting taxes and spending public money without legislative authorization. The two committees in their report say that the governor could not constitutionally do this and that his action is extra-legal and constitutes a financial dictatorship. The bill reported by the committees is intended to put an end to this dictatorship by extending last year's budget to the present year. But a part of the present year has already elapsed, and taxes during this period have been collected and public money has been spent. The bill accordingly provides that the extension of last year's budget to the present year shall take effect emitting [rigorously a contor] from the 1st of last January. The scope of this provision is not very clear; but, if it is intended to legalize the governor's action, it is assuredly unconstitutional. We do not think it possible that the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro can confer on the legislature the faculty of legalizing violations of the law. Such a faculty, containing as it does the germ of political dissolution, would virtually establish an absolute government in the state of Rio de Janeiro. As long as the laws continue to be violated with impunity by those whose business it is to carry them into execution, so long will the people, having no confidence in legal methods, continue to circulate reports of real or imaginary plots and revolutions.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The removal of the Leopoldina Co.'s offices to Rio da Lapa began on Friday last.

—It is stated that the Leopoldina company is paying 40,000\$ a year rental for their new offices on Rio da Lapa. To the oil resident who knows the building, it seems like paying the value of the property in rent every two years.

—The January receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 170,719\$240, against 91,595\$270, in the same month of last year, showing a very satisfactory increase of 79,123\$370. The number of passengers carried was 10,787, and the quantity of merchandise, 7,065,780 kilograms against 10,512 passengers and 3,619,183 kilos of merchandise in the same month of last year.

—The minister of finance has refused to cancel the fine of \$3,689,5692 imposed on the Fúcio Sorocabana e Ipanema for not paying in within the prescribed period the taxes on transportation collected by that road for the months, February to September, 1898. The taxes collected amounted to 175,448\$64. It is safe enough to play pranks with the foreign debt holders, but the company can not do that with the national treasury.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending March 24th, were 230,399\$, against 212,874\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 2,481\$000. The higher rate of exchange (\$1/4 d. this year against 6 29/32 d. last) turned this currency decrease into a sterling increase, the equivalents being £ 7,920 this year against £ 6,702 last year, showing an increase of £ 1,218. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 126,421, against £ 105,810 last year, giving an increase in sterling of £ 20,581.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The Companhia de Carris Urbano has raised its freight on coffee to 350 réis per bag. Had it been a foreign steamship company, there would have been an indignant protest.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Petropolis on last Saturday a bronze bust of Visconde de Ouro Preto was presented to this gentleman by friends and admirers.

—On the 27th ult. an official of the Rio Grande state treasury was arrested for a defalcation. Great sympathy is expressed for the prisoner because he has been in the public service 40 years and is the father of a numerous family.

—A telegraph from Uruguaiana on the 27th ult. announces the assassination of Sr. João Mello, editor of a paper called the *Povo*. If Comte could see the works of his followers in that blood-stained state, he would assuredly repudiate every one of them.

The new tariffs on the Leopoldina railway went into effect on the 1st inst., and have caused violent resistance in some places. At Friburgo, on the Cantagallo line, a disorderly group invaded the station enclosure and committed considerable damage, breaking the switches and tearing up rails on the sidings. The station was dominated by the mob during the day and traffic was interrupted. At three other points on the same line the track was torn up. The manager has asked the state government for protection and a police force has been sent to Friburgo.

## SHIPPING NOTES

The Italian cruiser "Etruria" arrived at Bahia on the 27th, after a cruise to Trindade island. Are the Italians also casting covetous eyes on this pearl of the South Seas?

The Portuguese ship "Alvares Cabral" was towed into the port of Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 1st ult., with a broken shaft, by the coasting steamer "Brazil". The agents here will send a steamer at once to receive the passengers and mails.

The passengers who embarked in Rio on the 29th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York in the Lauport & Holt steamer "Wordsworth", were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Rogner, Messrs. Paulo Pujos, George W. Smith, Antonio T. Magalhaes, Alfredo Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thullier and 23rd class.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 26th ult. by the Lauport & Holt steamer "Buffones" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mrs. Mendonça, Mrs. Canha, Dr. and Mrs. M. Agapito, Messrs. G. Schmidt, Fontes, R. Strange, M. Fernandes and servant, W. Walker, E. Espinola and 3rd class. There was also 1 first-class passenger in transit to the River Plate.

We hear that it is practically decided to turn over the Lloyd Brasileiro steamship property to a national syndicate. In that case, "no foreigners need apply." And the service will continue as before. It seems to us a serious mistake to continue important public services under management which can not give the very best results. The coasting trade can be almost indefinitely developed, to the reciprocal advantage of both the country and the company, but it will never be done under management like that of the old Lloyd Brasileiro company.

## FLORES ISLAND QUARANTINE.

A correspondent of the *Review of the River Plate* writes as follows of his experiences at the Flores Island Lazaretto, that purgatory of the unfortunate traveller seeking to land at Montevideo:

In fulfilment of my promise to give you some notes of my experience at Flores Island during the two months quarantine to which all passengers from Buenos Aires are condemned, I send you the following which will show you that the treatment at the hands of the Uruguayan authorities has not improved in the slightest degree.

We landed on the stone jetty at 7:30 a.m., last Friday (2/3/00), 30 first class passengers, some 20 second and about 80 third class. We were immediately marched off to the 2nd "Cuerpos", and as my luggage was such as I could personally carry, I took some to my room. Until noon there was much difficulty in the distribution of the insufficient accommodation for the first and second class passengers.

Not a bed, or anything had been as yet prepared for our reception.

Our room, No. 5, was occupied by 7 persons with a total floor area of 28 square metres, say 4 metres per head, of which 1/2 was occupied by each individual's bed.

Fortunately there was unlimited ventilation: 2 sides of the room were practically composed of doors and windows. I got one end of the room and had two "conocedores" between self and the rest of the crew. At 10:30 a.m., the breakfast bell sounded, and the meal provided was a fair specimen of all our subsequent repasts, and so I will try to describe it.

"Fiambre, sopas puchero, estofado, bifles, queso (sin dulce), fiesta (un dízimo), café. Almost every dish garlic and grease; very few vegetables! The table wine was undrinkable, even to the majority of second-class passengers. Absolutely no cleanliness anywhere; insufficient napkins for 30 people, and for all to be seated, we had to fetel all the chairs from all the 1st and 2nd class bedrooms.

After each meal each person decamped to his room carrying chair and napkin in order to insure their possession at the next meal. Soup plates were insufficient to go round, so the 1st batch of people had to hurry up in order that the later ones might use some, such as to a trip to the kitchen "ida y vuelta por la ventanilla"; this last is an unscrupulous dirty affair. The coffee spoons which were on the table were taken from it to provide for the want of some in the "cuerpo primero" and we were supplied with table spoons for our coffee! All the bedrooms and tables for first and

second-class passengers were attended to by only 3 men, and this naturally means slovenly hastiness or otherwise incomplete attendance to even the most ordinary service. In fact the service is what you might expect in the lowest fondas of the Paseo Colón or Boca in Buenos Aires. The beds were made up with old straw mattresses, and the first night most of the passengers had no sheets nor pillows. Next day the missing sheets and pillows, also napkins, were provided. The quarantine itself is a most bare-faced fraud, as anyone who cares to can manage to mix with people of the other "cuerpos," and the lazaretto servants pass from one part to the other with impunity. I myself was frequently in contact with the passengers in the other "cuerpos." The great "catastrophe" in my opinion, is the so-called hospital, which is attached (abut omen) to the cemetery, or vice-versa. The three rooms are quite bare, and many panes of glass are wanting. The floors are tiled and damp, and in spite of the so-called "refacciones" the rain of Tuesday night flooded the whole place. On the Monday a poor fellow, English, had been landed off a cargo boat as he was too weak to travel, and so he was quartered in the hospital and an enfermero sat up with him all night. On Tuesday he was much better, thanks to some medicine. The only commodity given him was a bed brought from the lazaretto, and this was soaked through on the Tuesday night (and the painters had just color-washed the walls and painted the ceilings). Not a tile of the roof is tied down; some are weighed down with big stones put on top ("refacciones")! Due to the wetting the sick man is now transferred to the lazaretto, as he is better and only suffering from general debility. I and two of my companions managed to get a good deal of liberty, chiefly I fancy, through not asking permission and not turning round inquisitively when the sentry called or whistled for us to come back. You see he could not pursue us, for fear the rest of his flock might stampede. It was for us a case of "ignorance is bliss." The only part of the island we did not visit was the trace and front of the Commandant and the lighthouse. There were some 500 "quarantinees" most of the time, but of course there are constant changes.—*Nepos.*

## LOCAL NOTES

It is expected that the President will return to Rio on the 18th inst.

As an experiment the *Jornal do Brasil* has commenced publishing an evening edition.

The United States minister at this capital again called on Dr. Ennes de Souza on the 28th ult.

We see that our sanitary authorities paid Dr. Oswaldo Cruz 10,000\$ for his trip to Santos to study the bubonic pest down there.

It is said that an instituto bacteriologico is to be instituted at the Santa Cruz abattoir. Better import a competent veterinary surgeon.

On Tuesday several witnesses testified before one of the district courts of this city that Fileto's resignation of the office of governor of Amazonas had been forged.

The annual boathire between Oxford and Cambridge, which this year occurred on Saturday last, resulted in a victory for the latter by twenty lengths. Cambridge was the winner last year also.

The prefect has reinstated Major Jacare in the office of municipal agent and has issued orders for giving him arrears of pay. We can not compliment the prefect on this act, nor will anyone else outside a select circle of florinists.

The annual general meeting of subscribers of the Seamen's Mission will be held at the offices of Messrs. John Moore & Co., No. 8 Rua da Candelaria, on Friday next, April 6th, at 2 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* contradicts the report that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *Jornal do Comércio*, has been appointed minister to England. This report, like that of the appointment of Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, or of Barão do Rio Branco, is evidently a mere conjecture.

The *Imprensa* of the 29th ult. has it from a trustworthy source that the President has not yet resolved to postpone his visit to Buenos Aires to September next. He is naturally averse to visiting the city while bubonic pest exists, and is therefore waiting for developments in that respect.

The controversy between the minister of finance and the director of the mint, Dr. Ennes de Souza, which has been going on for a long time, resulted last week in the removal of the latter, he refusing to send in his resignation. The minister has appointed his *compañer*, Dr. Firmino Martins to the vacant directorship.

What object can the Portuguese consular authorities have in reporting the sanitary condition of this city as specially bad? We have been considering it as comparatively good, for the few deaths from yellow fever are neither unusual nor dangerous. Surely mischievous enough has already been made by quarantine restrictions. Let us have a rest!

It is worthy of note that Dr. Ennes de Souza proposes to appeal to the courts against his dismissal as director of the mint. He claims that the post is non-political and is not subject to the whims of the minister.

The meeting of the Patriotic Fund committee, which had been called for Saturday last, was not held because only three were present. The meeting is now called for Friday next, 6th inst., at 2:45 p.m., at the offices of Messrs. John Moore & Co. It is proposed to elect a new treasurer, and a full representation of the committee is earnestly requested.

The many friends of Mr. W. H. Gilbert, here and at Marco Velluto, will deeply regret to hear of his death, which occurred at the Strangers' Hospital yesterday. Mr. Gilbert has been in Brazil about five years and at the time of his death was acting manager here for the Minas and Goyaz Gold Mines. He was a very popular man here in Rio and his death will be deeply regretted.

The police were fortunate enough last week, through the persistence of a victim, to catch a very dangerous female thief, who is accustomed to get into private residences as a servant and then escape with money and jewellery on the first opportunity. Her real name is Emma Bernstein, though she has several other names, and her victims are said to be numerous, some of them losing large sums.

On Saturday and Sunday Engineer Francisco de Goes, Dr. Antonio Augusto Vieira, Conde Cardoso, García de Aragão, Majors Pinel and Idefonso, Lieutenants Costa Mendes, R. Júnior and Vinhaes, Ensign Joaquim Castro and Sergeants Evangelista and Rios were arrested in virtue of warrants issued by the federal judge of this district. The prisoners are accused of the crime of conspiracy. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of Major Teixeira França, accused of the same crime.

According to a telegram received here yesterday, the death has just occurred at Son Reino of Mr. Rudolph Lucius, formerly partner in the well-known firm of Magalhães & Co., successors of Klingshofer & Co., of this city. Mr. Lucius retired from the firm in 1897 and returned to Europe, where he has since resided. He was a resident of the United States for many years, where we believe he became a naturalized citizen. He was also a resident of Cuba for a short time. During his residence in Rio de Janeiro he made a host of warm personal friends, who looked upon his retirement as an irretrievable personal loss, and to whom his unexpected death will come as a personal bereavement.

It is unnecessary for us to state that we expect no appreciation whatever from the editor of the *Brazilian Review*, nor do we expect even the commonest courtesy. But when he denies the statement which we have made that we derived no pecuniary benefit from printing the war telegrams, he simply lies, and he knows it. We gave whatever renumeration we were entitled to, to the Kipling Fund, and a sum was specified which was perfectly satisfactory to the committee and to everyone else, so far as we know, except the editor of the *Brazilian Review*, who had applied for the work himself. Without doubt others could have done the work better, but with that we have nothing to do. The work was brought to us, and we carried it out as well as circumstances permitted. Had it been given to the editors of the *Brazilian Review* and *Jornal do Comércio*, it might have gone on as smoothly and successfully as the *Review* itself, and the British colony might have continued it indefinitely just to please them. The Spanish business houses would of course have been eminently satisfactory to a purely business community, but the Kipling Fund would have been none the richer for it just as it is none the richer for the reproduction of the "Absent-minded Beggar" in our critic's columns.

Some days ago Admiral Custodio de Melo, perceiving that his house was watched by a suspicious-looking person, made inquiries and ascertained that the man was a police spy, and was called at once on the chief of police whom he requested to put an end to this absurd and useless annoyance. The chief declined having ordered the surveillance and offered to send a detective to observe the proceedings of the suspicious-looking person. The admiral, however, stated that his object in calling was not to ask that one spy should be set to watch another, but merely to make known an annoyance of which the chief was able to relieve him. As our readers doubtless remember, the admiral has been watched by spies on previous occasions; but the surveillance to which he was subjected did not prevent him from taking up arms, with the approval of President Campos Salles, against the dictatorship of Marshal Deodoro or, with the approval of Minister Epitácio Pessoa, against that of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The police would certainly be much more useful, if the government would restrain its action to the legitimate object of repressing crime. From political espionage the government has never derived the slightest benefit, and Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who was led not only by his consciousness of natural opposition to his sinister schemes, but also by his distrustful disposition, to make use of it on a prodigious scale, found it an utterly inefficient weapon in his attempt to make himself a permanent dictator.

The *Imprensa* bears that the government is thinking of appointing Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, director of the *Jornal do Comércio*, to the vacancy caused by the death of Councillor Souza Corrêa. There surely must be some mistake in this, for the President can not help knowing that such an appointment would be most objectionable. If President Campos Salles wishes to confer honors on a man, against whom exists a serious criminal charge and who has never been acquitted of the same by a court of law, then he should confine the preference within national boundaries. Such a person could not be a *pessoa grata* at St James. We are well aware of Dr. Rodrigues' ability and of the services he has rendered the present administration, and we also know that he is a personal friend of the President and a favored guest at some of the Petropolis legations, but for all that he is not the man to succeed Councillor Souza Corrêa.

— It pains me deeply to see that you have been advertising your generosity so shamelessly, observed Mr. Sudwyk, with a touch of iron in his voice, that even your brazen contemporary is compelled to protest. What in the world were you thinking of? Eh? You simply wished to show to a few critics that you had bettered, that you had been disinterested, and that you had something to show as proof of your sympathy? But was that necessary? Don't you suppose they knew it as well as you did? And here you go and give your treasury-pampered contemporary an opportunity to whack you over the head for advertising yourself! Do you suppose for one moment that he would ever do such a thing? Not a bit of it! Has he ever boasted that he paid in five guineas for republishing Kipling's poem? Has he ever boasted of his giving a hundred milreis to the Kipling Fund? Not much! He's probably modest, he is! He hides his light under his hat, and he lets no one see it but Martiniho! He's in a mortal funk all the time lest someone discovers that he has been doing a good deed! I'm inclined to believe that he'd faint were anyone to catch him red-handed in doing a good act. I've taken pains to look the matter up, in Bahia, Rio, Rio Grande and Buenos Aires, and I have never yet heard a man betray the invincible modesty in such matters with which he surrounded himself. Now you go and do likewise, and don't fail to keep your light under your hat. *Reis non verba!* And with that Sudwyk opened his auction and lottery advertisements.

## RIRTH.

At The Lodge, Avenida Paulista, S. Paulo, on the 27th March, the wife of William Fox Rule, or a daughter, "Alice."

## DEATH.

CILBERT.—At the Strangers' Hospital, in this city, on the 2nd inst., of liver complaint, WILLIAM HOWORTH CILBERT, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 38 years.

## BUSINESS NOTES

The creditors of Viuva Clausen & Co., have appointed a committee to examine the books of the firm.

The administrador das capitais of the Pernambuco custom-house has been caught in a series of frauds, connected with the weighing of merchandise.

The government has resolved to sell the material existing at Therezina. Piauhy, belonging to the extinct commission for improving the Paranaíba river.

On last Friday the new director of the mint dismissed 109 employees of that establishment. It is stated that these employees had been illegally engaged by the former director.

In January and February the United Kingdom exported to Brazil 11,724,500 yards of cotton piece goods valued at £ 126,145, against 10,782,400 yards valued at £ 119,633 in the corresponding period of 1899.

It is stated that at an auction in Nicteroy last week paintings by some of the best Brazilian artists were sold for 500 reis each. Evidently the only works of art for which people are now able to pay are the artistic revenue stamps that Minister Martiúho forces them to buy.

A telegram of the 27th ult. from Pelotas gives a gloomy account of the commercial and financial situation. The saladeros are receiving very few cattle and the crops are reported to be small. The banks have no money and rates of interest are very high. The telegram adds that very serious consequences are expected.

The business men of Ceará have issued a manifesto explaining their refusal to pay consumption taxes on their stocks of merchandise. They deny that their conduct is revolutionary and claim that in refusing to pay taxes which they describe as burdensome, exorbitant, barbarous and unconstitutional, they are merely defending themselves from bankruptcy.

[April 3rd, 1900.]

In his annual report presented last week to the minister of finance, the retiring director of the mint says that coins of a value of 1,212,240\$ were coined last year in that establishment, while postage, revenue and consumption stamps to a nominal aggregate value of 175,014,728\$536 were printed. This shows that the printing press has become our best source of wealth.

The Peruvian citizen Julio Benevides wants a concession for navigating the Putumayo, or Iquá river and for creating a fiscal station on the Colombian frontier to suppress the contraband traffic in that district. Of course, Benevides is wholly benevolent in his intentions and nothing but good will toward Brazil and the national treasury impels him to enter upon so difficult an undertaking. It reminds us of the man who devotes his talent and time to statistical work and waits no pay for it.

If the minister of finance still thinks that the critical state of business is only temporary, let him take a walk through the custom-house and make a note of the empty *armazéns*. More than that, let him ask what merchandise is missing, or has decreased most during the last few years. The customhouse has never been so empty as it is now. And if he will take the trouble to interview importers, he will find there is very little merchandise coming out. Are we not right, then, in saying that high taxes are strangling commerce and ruining the treasury?

The board of directors of the Banco Nacional reports that bank to be in a prosperous condition and takes a very hopeful view of the general commercial and financial situation. Of course of us who are affected by this situation very earnestly desire that the board may not be disappointed and that our own less optimistic opinion may prove to be unfounded. It is possible that, in spite of general depression, the bank's circumstances may be encouraging, as was able to declare last year a dividend of 10% and carry 150,000 to its reserve fund. We note, however, that of the amount thus carried to the reserve fund, 120,000 belongs to the 1st half year and only 30,000 to the 2nd.

The board of directors of the Sociedade Anônima Fábrica de Artilharia Botafogo candidly acknowledges that it was mistaken in supposing that business would improve in 1899. Although the company last year diminished its production, reducing at the same time the salaries of its operatives and the price of its manufactures, the year closed, on account of the great difficulty in marketing sales even at reduced prices, with an unsold stock valued at 227,993\$925. In spite of the disappointment in last year's expectations, and in spite of the new adverse circumstance of the collection of the consumption tax of 20 reis per metre on the company's manufactures, the board continues to hope for an improvement in business.

The prefect is said to contend that the contractors who supply the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh meat are required by their contract to slay 498 beavers a day. This is equivalent to about 200,000 lbs. of beef, a quantity which is certainly not too large for a city of this size. The contractors, however, usually slaughter between 350 and 400 beavers, equivalent to about 160,000 or 170,000 pounds of meat, which they assert, is sufficient to supply the demand. The demand would certainly be greater if the people had money to pay for a larger quantity than that which they now consume; but, unfortunately, after paying the exorbitant taxes with which they are burdened, they have not even enough money left to purchase articles of prime necessity.

The exigencies of the minister of finance in regard to the enforcement of receipt stamps have brought up a question of serious importance. In many states the local authorities have been very strict in enforcing the use of state stamps, and gradually they have been superseding the federal stamps. The proposal of Dr. Ministro to turn every citizen into a spy and informer has alarmed the banks, who are now refusing to accept any documents not bearing federal stamps, and this discloses how generally the state stamps have been used. It is unreasonable to expect the average citizen to keep himself informed of the requirements of the multifarious and complicated laws on this subject, and it is unjust that he should be held responsible for what he can not understand.

A Santos correspondent complains of the misleading advertisement in our columns for some years past in regard to the *Hand Book of Rio*, a 2nd edition being announced as in preparation. It is to be feared that he has only too much reason for the complaint. We began the revision some years ago, but other work prevented our going on with it. As we were intending to take it up just as soon as we could find the time, we let the advt. stand. That's the explanation, unsatisfactory as it may be. No one can regret the delay more than we do. Our correspondent will be glad to hear, however, that we are now actually revising and printing the book. We have also ordered a large map of the city and environs, and we hope to make the 2nd edition a great improvement on the 1st. As we have to do the work at odd intervals, it progresses slowly and it will be two months at least before the book is finished. In the meantime our correspondent can send us his advertisement at once and feel sure that it will be in circulation in a very short time.

#### THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

The following is a statement of the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro in the first quarter of the last five years:

1896.....	35,287,717\$913
1897.....	26,003,515\$352
1898.....	22,770,569\$613
1899.....	20,836,116\$6064
1900.....	10,511,043\$690

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office for the first quarter of the last three years were as follows:

1898.....	4,807,664\$534
1899.....	4,167,966\$930
1900.....	6,351,310\$153

Comparing the combined receipts of the customhouse and general revenue office for the first quarter of the present year with those for corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899 we have the following result:

1898.....	27,578,410\$147
1899.....	25,304,085\$044
1900.....	16,862,353\$348

Total decrease..... 10,716,056\$299

This decrease of 10,716,056\$299, or nearly 40% in two years is very significant and shows that we were right in warning the government that it might expect disastrous results from its deplorable policy of frantically seeking to increase the public revenue by laying new burdens on an impoverished and already overtaxed people.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

The papers relating to the government's purchase of the Serra Monica plantation for 400,000\$ have been sent to the tribunal of accounts.

On Saturday the minister of finance authorized revenue officers to grant an extension of ten days to the time fixed for payment of consumption taxes on stocks of merchandise.

By executive decree the government has made a deficiency appropriation of 332,227\$390 for payment of arrears of accounts and one of 189,391\$483 for payment of interest. Are these sums included in the *Notícia*'s account of public expenditure for 1899?

We can not hear that the *Notícia* is making any effort to answer our questions about the inclusion of recently developed expenditures in the balance sheet which was given us some weeks ago. In the interests of truth, the *Notícia* ought to make these matters clear.

Councillor Andrade Bigueira says that the residence of the President of the republic has already cost the tax-payers over 10,000,000\$. At this rate it will certainly be much cheaper to give the President the \$100,000 per annum that the Emperor used to receive and let him pay his own expenses.

The government has recently been making more deficiency appropriations by executive decree for paying last year's expenses. Among the respective sums are 93,137\$335 for the war department, and 35,750\$ for the general revenue office. Are these sums included in the *Notícia*'s account of public expenditure for 1899?

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro customhouse amounted last month to 3,767,915\$559 in currency and 57,403\$107 in gold, against 4,900,050\$662 in currency and 473,452\$922 in gold in March, 1899. This year, as our readers are aware, 40% of the import duties are collected in gold, while last year only 10% were thus collected.

From what we hear — and it was a departmental official who gave the information — the lunisolar return commission ever paid in this country, was earned only a very short time ago in an important transaction, the real purpose or necessity of which no one yet seems to understand. If it is true, some of our lucky men will very soon be retiring from business.

I can't make you patriotic, but I can make you pay taxes, were the words with which President Campos Salles once received a committee of merchants, that had called on him for the purpose of obtaining relief from their burthens. And he has certainly kept his word. Nearly everything that we consume pays taxes not once only, but several times, and it is hardly possible to perform a single act that is not subject to taxation. But, less fortunate than the President, we, it seems, are unable to return the compliment: we can neither induce him to be patriotic, nor make him pay taxes. Even his champagne, it is asserted, is exempt from import duty, and in this item alone the national treasury is said to have sustained a loss of 14,000\$!

The following is a statement of the gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house for the first quarter of the present year compared with those for the corresponding period of 1899:

	1899.
(ts of 1000 reis, 100% im-	(ts of 1000 reis, 100% im-
port duties, collected in	port duties, collected in
gold.)	gold.)

January..... 360,108\$225 375,318\$171  
February..... 451,318\$544 667,769\$458  
March..... 574,304\$107 475,450\$922

Total.....	1,385,731\$076 1,516,537\$151
The decrease was 130,806\$153. This tax after being made 50% heavier produced nearly 10% less revenue.	

The following stories of Mr. Kruger appear in Mr. Hobson's book about the Transvaal war. A few years ago he was induced to take part in the opening ceremony at a Jewish synagogue. On entering and taking his place, he removed his hat, and paid no heed whatever to the suggestion of his secretary, who explained the Jewishness of covering the head. When the time came for the President's address, he ejaculated a few brief sentences, and announced his congregation by concluding thus, "I declare this synagogue open in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." On another occasion, shortly after he had presented on behalf of the state a piece of land (an erf) for the building of a Dutch Reform church, he was approached by an influential Jew who tendered a similar request on behalf of a Jewish congregation. The President promised to consider the request, and soon afterwards announced that he had granted it. Shortly after, however, he was written on by his Jewish friend, who complained that the piece of land they had received was only half the size of that given for the Dutch Reform church. "Well," retorted Kruger, "what fault have you to find? They believe the whole Bible, so they get an erf; you only believe half the Bible, and you get half an erf."

#### COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 3d, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000),

gold..... 27 d.

do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)

in U. S. coin at \$4.8665 per £

1 stg..... 54 75 cts

do £1.00 (1.8 coin) Brazilian gold. 1827

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 90

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London

to-day..... 8 3/4 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis

(gold)..... 33 97

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis

(paper)..... 303 18. gold

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis

in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £

1 stg..... 16. 37 c.

Value of £100 (\$4.86 per £) 1. st. in

Brazilian currency (paper)..... 6107

Value of £1 sterling .. 0 ..... 20 53

#### EXCHANGE.

March 26.—Today's market was quiet and rates varied slightly; very little business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 3/2

" ..... closing 8 3/4

Private bills..... opening 8 3/2

" ..... closing 8 7/8—1 1/2

Official value of the milreis 299—303 reis gold.

March 27.—The market today was firmer. Movement was fast.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2

" ..... closing 8 3/4—8 7/8

Private bills..... opening 8 3/2

" ..... closing 8 7/8—1 1/2

Official value of the milreis 303 reis gold.

March 28.—Today's market remained unchanged. Business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2

" ..... closing 8 3/4—8 3/2

Private bills..... opening 8 3/2

" ..... closing 8 3/4

Official value of the milreis 303 reis gold.

March 29.—Market remained unchanged, but transactions reported were more important than of preceding days.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2

" ..... closing 8 3/2

Private bills..... opening 8 3/2

" ..... closing 8 3/4—8 7/8

Official value of the milreis 303 reis gold.

March 30.—The market today was quiet, and only a small amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2

" ..... closing 8 3/2

Private bills..... opening 8 3/2

" ..... closing 8 3/4—8 7/8

Official value of the milreis 303 reis gold.

March 31.—Market remained unchanged.

Transactions reported were more important than of preceding days.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2

" ..... closing 8 3/2

Private bills..... opening 8 3/2

" ..... closing 8 3/4—8 7/8

Official value of the milreis 303 reis gold.

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3d April 1900.

##### Exports.

**Coffee.**—The market last week was comparatively dull, the sales being light and exporters showing an unwillingness to meet the slight advances imposed by factors. The sales were only 33,922 bags, against 49,000 in the preceding week and \$40,000 in the week immediately preceding. Prices were advanced 10 reis per arroba during the week, and then receded 10 reis on Saturday. The receipts for the week were 31,922 bags and lie shipments 31,678 bags. There was some expectation of better business yesterday, but as exporters were unwilling to pay the prices asked, a small concession was made by factors.

Reports from foreign markets give the following sales for the month: New York \$57,000 bags, Havre 48,000, Hamburg 231,000, London 165,000—total 1,475,000 bags, against 94,000 bags in March 1899. The total sales for the quarter were 5,785,000 bags, against 2,776,000 bags in the same period of last year.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

##### Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7 Reported Santos, Good Average per arroba sahs per kilos

Mar. 26.. 13,500—13,600	8,000 bags.	\$500
" 27. .... 13,600	6,000 "	\$500
" 28. .... 13,800—14,000	10,000 "	\$500
" 29. .... 13,800—14,000	4,000 "	\$500
" 30. .... 13,600—14,000	2,000 "	\$500
" 31. .... 13,700—13,800	3,000 "	\$500

The shipments since our last report have been :

15,741 bags for the United States

2,091 " Europe

— " Cape of Good Hope

— " River Plate, etc.

15,643 " Coastwise

3,078 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States :

Mar. 28 Baltimore Amer. bk. D. D. H. .... 10,000

29 New York Amer. str. Capri ..... 8,000

29 " do. Belg. str. H. B. Smith ..... 24,905

Enquiries:

Mar. 28 Algiers Fr. str. British ..... 7,000

29 Hamburg Germ. str. S. Pauli ..... 1,110

Enquiries:

Mar. 26 Buenos Aires Fr. str. La Plata ..... 2,800

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States :

Mar. 28 Baltimore Amer. bk. D. D. H. .... 10,000

29 New York Amer. str. Capri ..... 8,000

29 " do. Belg. str. H. B. Smith ..... 24,905

The receipts for the past week were 35,857 bags against 62,562 bags for the previous week and 61,511 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

March 31 March 24

No. 6.... 14,500 14,500

7.... 13,700 13,700

8.... 13,200 13,200

9.... 12,700 12,700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 39,941 bags, against 26,170 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 88,600 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Reported bags

Receipts..... 2,934

Shipments..... 2,934

Stocks..... 1,105

Carry-over..... 7,329

Do. 4,650

Do. 700

Do. 1,044

Do. 73

Do. 477

Do. 18,47

Do. 13,172

Do. 13,306

Do. 1,307

Do. 1,347

Do. 1,077



## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... April 2nd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300\$	578,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 500\$	887,500\$— 555,500\$
60,000,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895 .....	1,000\$	870,000\$— 578,000\$
60,000,000	60,000,000	do 1897, 5% .....	1,000\$	1,000,000— 1,004,000
15,000	11,584,500	Bonds 5% .....	1,000\$	— 2,500,000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6% .....	1,000\$ 500\$	— 1,500,000
51,585,000	22,025,500	Do do 1879, 4 1/2% .....	1,000\$ 300\$	— 1,825,000
165,004,000	18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4% .....	Fcts. 500\$	— 350,000
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 300\$	860,000— 700,000
15,193,000	13,935,000	do 6% .....	1,000\$	—
5,000,000	4,535,200	do Minas Gerais, 5% .....	Fcts. 500\$	—
Fcts. 65,000,000	45,527,000	idem 6% .....	500	416,000—
5,000,000	4,000,000	do Rio de Janeiro, 6% .....	300	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 6% (1895) .....	1,000\$	920,000—
10,000,000	6,000,000	do do do do 6% .....	1000	—
25,000,000	22,555,400	do do do do Petrópolis, 6% .....	200	160,000— 161,000
2,500,000	3,748,000	do do do do Alem Paratyba, 7% .....	200	170,000—
40,000	300,000	do do do do .....	200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,000	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	88000 Jan. 1900	211,000— 213,500
15,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	Companhia ..... do 2nd series.....	200	3,120,000	60000 ditto 1900	— 200,000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	80	28000	28000 July 19	79,000—
16,000,000	80,000	77,255 1/2	200	Credito do Brasil.....	200	1,615,000	42000 Aug. 19	16,000— 15,500
6,000,000	40,000	all	200	Crédito Real do Brasil.....	200	2,245,000	24000 Sept. 19	5,000— 5,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	803,079	12,90 ditto	1,000—
8,000,000	10,000	all	200	Financieros Publicos.....	50	71,926	Jan. 1900	75,000— 77,000
9,158,200	45,991	200	200	Hipotecario do Brasil.....	160	286,317	42000 July 1899	45,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavoro e Comercio.....	200	1,055,434	90000 ditto 1900	114,500—
10,153,500	507,168	200	200	Monteiro Lobo.....	200	23,000	10,000 ditto	181,000— 185,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	República do Brasil.....	200	17,489,070	62000 ditto 1900	191,500— 192,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio Matto Grosso.....	200	391,700	63000 ditto 1900	110,000— 122,000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	do 2nd series.....	40	90000	90000 ditto 1900	257,000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rura e Hipotecario do Brasil.....	100	7,593,534	100000 ditto 1900	138,000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,336	11,90 ditto 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12,5000 ditto 1900	190,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Crédito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	308,550	10,90 ditto 1900	190,000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,007	200	do 2nd series.....	200	1,141,521	8,90 ditto 1899	100,000— 130,000
—	—	10,902	200	Credit Real de S. Paulo.....	60	—	ditto	12,000—
—	—	13,500	200	do commercial section.....	200	—	—	22,000—
25,000,000	125,000	81	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	80	400,000	12,90 ditto 1895	— 135,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	85000 ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	605,000	73500 Jan. 1905	—
10,584,610	—	—	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6,90 July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
4,500,000	550,000	all	200	Leopoldina.....	60	—	—	—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	200	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	100\$	36,672\$	25000 Feb. 1900	111,500—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macau e Campos.....	200	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Mizambinho.....	100	—	—	—
52,000,000	310,000	33,245	200	do 2nd series.....	100	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	4,500— 5,000
—	—	26,647,50	200	Oeste de Minas.....	75	—	—	—
72,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jun. 92	—
70,000,000	100,000	all	100	do 2nd series.....	80	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	S. Joaquim-Poá-Itamna.....	40	1,463,242	6,90 June 92	21,000—
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	65000 Feb. 86	10,000—
4,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	53,378	int. Jan. 92	25,000— 40,000
2,100,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	55	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Cariochi.....	100\$	—	—	— 80,000
5,000,000	50,000	200	100	Curris Urbanos.....	200	165,732	15000 July 91	155,000—
7,000,000	7,000	100	100	Cordeiro e Botelho.....	200	6,671	15000 July 91	150,000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	100	Jardim Botanico.....	200	559,174	3,000 Jan. 1900	151,000— 158,000
12,000,000	60,000	50,300	200	S. Christovão.....	200	—	5,000 ditto	150,000— 155,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Isabel.....	200	105,898	8,000 July 91	104,000—
800,000	8,000	all	200	Pernambuco.....	100	32,469	1,000 Feb. 1900	100,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
3,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	95000 July 1900	— 200,000
28,000,000	140,000	200	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	5,000	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navagacao Costeira.....	200	—	—	300,000—
573,400	5,307	5,000	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10,000 Feb. 1900	— 300,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Allianç.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10,000 Jan. 1900	195,000— 202,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial.....	200	27,939	7,000 April 1900	50,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial.....	200	53,114	1,000 May 19	250,000—
5,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carica.....	200	150,000	Jan. 1900	160,000— 165,000
5,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confidencial Industrial.....	200	34,494	ditto 1900	160,000— 220,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	284,002	10,000 ditto 1900	150,000—
200,000	2,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	20,563	Feb. 1900	150,000—
10,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12,000 July 98	150,000—
1,000,000	6,000	all	200	Imperial Minera.....	200	82,356	12,000 Feb. 1900	150,000— 200,000
500,000	4,000	all	200	Magecense.....	200	27,77	10,000 Feb. 1900	150,000— 200,000
7,500	7,500	all	200	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	141,413	10,000 ditto 1900	150,000— 188,000
4,000,000	30,000	all	200	Portuguese.....	200	31,003	5,000 Mar. 1900	104,000—
1,200,000	4,500	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	63,389	12,000 Jan. 1900	205,000—
450,000	4,500	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	17,039	4,000 Jan. 1900	30,000—
500,000	1,800	all	200	S. Félix.....	200	36,518	— ditto 1900	— 150,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. Joao.....	200	—	— ditto 1900	— 150,000
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	58,046	8,000 ditto 1900	— 150,000
2,000,000	17,500	all	200	União Fábril.....	200	370,000	3,000 ditto 1900	18,000—
3,000,000	10,000	all	200	Previdente.....	200	131,833	1,000 ditto 1900	50,000—
2,000,000	9,900	10	200	Prosperidade.....	200	—	—	— 18,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cananeira e Vilação Fluminense.....	200\$	—	4,000 July 91	—
500,000	10,000	all	200	Carros Tattersall Morenix.....	50	42,375	1,500 Jan. 99	16,000— 15,000
200,000	6,000	5,521	200	Cartões Fluminenses.....	200	53,600	6,000 ditto 99	13,000—
500,000	25,000	all	200	Chlorophyl Factory.....	200	—	10,000 Mar. 95	—
200,000	20,000	200	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	306,374	7,000 ditto 98	— 25,000
23,500,000	235,000	199	199	Melhoramentos no Brasil.....	100	6,366,112	8,000 ditto 1900	115,000—
60,000,000	30							

**CALVERT'S**

**Carbolic Preparations.**  
ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

**CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.**

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-tab. Boxes.

**CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.**

Has the largest sole of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

**CARBOLIC OINTMENT.**

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Parache or Sumatra, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

**BUYERS ARE WARNED**

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

**EDUARDO RAMOS**

HOUSE & LAND AGENT

Loans on Mortgage

N. 6 RUA DA ALFANDEGA

P. O. Box No. 1261

**F. W. SPRENGER**

English Tailor

40, RUA DA ALFANDEGA, 40

1st Floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Finest English and Scotch goods.  
best workmanship and moderate prices.

**HUNGARIAN WINES****HUNGARIAN CLARET**

HUNGARIAN HOCK and

CHATEAU PALUGYAY, red and white.

Sole Importers:

**ROMBAUER & Co.**

78, RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 78

**SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES**

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

FRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)  
PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Piano's, Marble work Statuary and objets de luxe in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employes to goods consigned to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "ambulâncias" for Sledging, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employés, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

# MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

**PATRIOTIC APPEAL**

FOR THE

Festivities in Commemoration of the  
4th CENTENARY  
OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL

**COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS**

for sale, in complete sets of 100, 200, 500 and 700 reis for

18500 each set

At the general depot of

**LAEMMERT & Co.**  
66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66  
RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly commemorative investment. We take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 700,000 were authenticated by the designer of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 20th December last; the low price of each series which will not be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all unsold stamps by the 15th September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

**WILLIAM SMITH,**

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**MILNER'S SAFES**

The best thief and fire-resistant safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

**T. Z. Jackson & Co.**

**SEA SICKNESS**

Cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernesto Pinto with Tincture of Neemandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Bandeira says that during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Neemandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leiria against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonial of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Neemandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Neemandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Neemandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tincture of Neemandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoisonment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 2500 per box, 12500 for 8 and 20500 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

# CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

**CRASHLEY'S,**

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36.

**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Penton, Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1805.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS,  
68, Broad Street.  
NEW YORK

**N**ORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between  
Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st  
and 15th of each month to

Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different  
times accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks £ 9.—  
" Lisbon..... 350 " 7.—  
For further information apply to

HERM. SZOLTZ & Co., Agents,  
Rua da Alfândega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro

**Steamships.**

**R**OYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.  
Under contract with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES.**

1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Apr. 16	Danube	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 18	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to  
England three times a month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply  
at No. 2, Rue General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Cazaly,  
Superintendent.

**L**IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND  
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

**LAMPART & HOLT LINE.****PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Coleridge..... 17th Apr.  
Hevelius..... 2nd May  
Wordsworth..... 17th

The steamer

**"Coleridge"**

illuminated with electric light,  
sails on the 17th inst., for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO and

**New York**

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate  
rates for above ports and also for Bahia.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

**Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.**

For freight apply to the Broker

**Wm. R. McNiven,**

60, Rua 1º de Março.

For passage and further information apply to the  
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**  
**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
**DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.**

Oropesa..... April 10th  
Oravia..... 24th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric  
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest  
order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rue S. Pedro;

and for passage and other information to

**Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,**

No. 2, Rue São Pedro.

**LEA & PERRINS'**

OBSERVE THAT THE

SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER  
of every Bottle of the  
**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Ask for  
**"MOUNTAIN DEW"**  
SCOTCH WHISKY

CHARLES CULTY & Cie.  
AGENTS  
SANTOS



COSTA MARQUES & Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., Ltd.  
Leith

**PRINTERS**

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well  
to examine the

**GORDON PRESSES**

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately  
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest  
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1863-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

**PHOSPHODYNE**  
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its  
world-wide reputation as the Best and  
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for  
BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-  
NESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER  
Complaints, HARASSING DREAMS, PREMATURE  
Decay of Vital Power, GENERAL DEBILITY, all  
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and  
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused  
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric  
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred  
Evil is immediate and permanent, all  
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing  
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity  
that is really marvelous.

Directions for Self Treatment of the above  
diseases with each bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,  
HAMPTON LONDON, ENGLAND.

**ANTIGA CASA HENRY**

Emilio Kahn

EMILIO HENRY NEGRACHER,

**WINES & EATABLES**

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

Tropon is pure Albumen; it offers this most  
important constituent of our daily food in highly  
concentrated form. The nutritive value of one  
pound of Tropon equals that of 5 pounds of  
prime beef or 80-90 eggs.

Tropon is almost entirely assimilated by  
the system and transformed into blood and  
muscles, a fact which is of highest importance  
in those cases where the digestive canal has to  
be enfeebled for mechanical respects. (Dysente-  
ry, Diseases of the intestines, etc.)

Tropon is very easily digested; it represents  
a food which without overstressing even the  
weakest stomach offers a large amount of nutri-  
tive. (For Children, invalids and diseases of  
the Stomach, Kidneys and the Nervous System,  
Liver complaints, Convalescents, etc.)

Tropon—by replacing the lost Albumen—  
enables us to arrest the decline of strength  
caused by fever and infectious diseases. (Yellow  
Fever, Blackwater Fever, Malaria, Tubercu-  
losis, Typhus, etc.)

Tropon is a tasteless and colorless powder,  
it can be mixed or baked or cooked with other  
food or else can be taken in drinks.

Eminent medical authorities are constantly  
calling attention to the merits of Tropon.

Sold by all Chemists throughout Brazil

Sole Agents:

**Robert Fricke, Lavy & Co.**  
RIO DE JANEIRO HAMBURG

**THE RIO NEWS.**

This paper is now in its 24th year having originally  
been published as *The South American Mail and the  
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present  
name in December of 1874, when it was pub-  
lished three times a month. It is now tri-monthly and its  
page has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium THE NEWS occupies an  
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates  
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the  
United States, where it is principally business  
and investment. No other periodical, even with a  
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-  
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the  
Editor and Publisher, Caixa de Correio, 254, Rio de  
Janeiro.

**WHISKY**

A. & B. Mackay's Special  
Liqueur Whisky

Is a pure Whisky.  
"The Acme of Perfection."  
In cask or case.

**BASS' ALE**

In cases of 7 dozen ½ bottles  
or 4 " bottles

At very reasonable prices and cheaper than any  
other beer on the market.

SOLE AGENT:

**C. N. LEEFEBVRE**  
23, RUA DA CANDELARIA, 23  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**Collegio Americano Fluminense.**

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with  
please communicate with the Directress,

MISS LAVONA GLENN,  
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

**NOVEMBER 1899**

OBSERVE THAT THE

SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER  
of every Bottle of the  
**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE.**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;

and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Ask for  
**"MOUNTAIN DEW"**  
SCOTCH WHISKY

REGISTERED

DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

**PHOSPHODYNE**  
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Its energizing effects are shown from the  
first day of its administration by a remarkable  
increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,  
with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and  
Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The  
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep  
becomes calm and refreshing. The face  
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes  
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of Vile Imitations!—None  
genuine without the British Government  
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,  
London, England," engraved thereon, by order  
of her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials  
from all parts of the World, and from the  
highest Medical Authorities. No other  
Phosphoric Preparation has received such  
distinguished recognition.

Antiga Casa Henry  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher

WINES & EATABLES

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

ANTIGA CASA HENRY  
Emilio Kahn  
Emilie Henry Neigracher